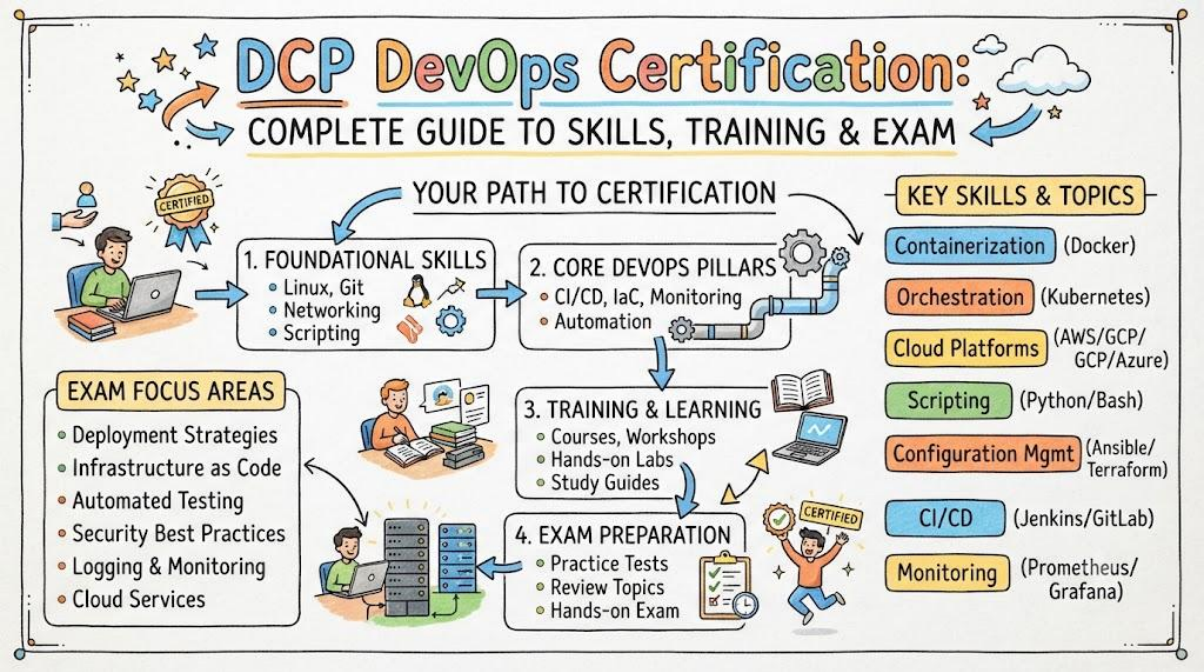
DCP DevOps Certification: Complete Guide to Skills, Training & Exam



Introduction

DevOps has become an essential approach for organizations that want to build, test, secure, deploy, and operate software efficiently. Modern DevOps professionals are expected to understand much more than CI/CD pipelines. They may work with Linux, cloud platforms, containers, Kubernetes, Infrastructure as Code, security automation, observability, GitOps, and increasingly data and AI-related engineering practices.

The **DevOps Certified Professional (DCP)** from DevOpsSchool is designed as a broad, hands-on certification program covering these areas. The current program describes a five-week, 100+ hour learning experience that combines demonstrations, hands-on assignments, and capstone projects, followed by a three-hour online, open-book, scenario-based final examination.

This guide explains the DCP DevOps certification, the skills covered, recommended training approach, prerequisites, practical projects, exam format, preparation strategy, career relevance, and frequently asked questions.

Important: Certification-specific information in this guide is based on the provided DCP reference material. Program details can change, so candidates should verify the latest information directly with DevOpsSchool before enrolling or taking the examination.

What Is DCP DevOps Certification?

DevOps Certified Professional (DCP) is a DevOpsSchool certification program focused on end-to-end DevOps engineering capabilities.

Rather than concentrating on a single vendor or technology, the program covers a broad engineering ecosystem. The curriculum includes Linux and Bash, AWS, Azure, Python, Docker, Git and GitHub, CI/CD, Ansible, Kubernetes, Terraform, GitOps, security, observability, secrets management, data and MLOps, and AIOps.

The current program information includes:

Certification Element	Current DCP Information
Program duration	5 weeks
Learning content	100+ hours
Per-tool structure	5 hours, 2 assignments, 1 capstone
Final assessment	3-hour online, open-book examination
Exam style	Scenario-based
Practical portfolio	19 capstones/artefacts
Certificate	DevOpsSchool-credentialed digital certificate
Credential	Unique credential ID and public verification URL
Verification	Lifetime verifiable according to the current program information
Starting knowledge	Working Linux command-line knowledge and basic Git

The purpose of the certification is not simply to expose learners to a list of DevOps tools. The broader objective is to understand how these technologies work together throughout the software delivery and operations lifecycle.

Why Choose a DCP DevOps Certification?

DevOps is a broad discipline. Professionals may need to understand development workflows, infrastructure, automation, cloud platforms, security, deployment, monitoring, and incident response.

Without a structured learning path, learners can easily become familiar with individual tools without understanding how those tools fit into an engineering system.

A structured DCP learning journey can help organize this knowledge around questions such as:

- How does source code reach production?
- How can infrastructure be provisioned consistently?
- How can deployments be automated?
- How can security checks be integrated into CI/CD?
- How should secrets be protected?
- How can containerized applications be operated?
- How can infrastructure drift be detected?
- How can application failures be investigated?
- How can deployments be rolled back safely?
- How can reliability be measured?

The value of certification should therefore be considered together with practical experience.

Certification + Hands-on Projects + Troubleshooting + Real-World Experience provides a stronger professional foundation than certification alone.

DCP DevOps Certification Skills Covered

The DCP curriculum covers multiple areas of modern DevOps engineering.

1. DevOps Fundamentals

The program begins with the principles behind DevOps.

Topics include:

- CALMS
- The Three Ways
- Flow
- Feedback
- Continuous learning
- Value-stream thinking

- Delivery bottlenecks
- DevOps adoption
- DevOps measurement

The objective is to understand why DevOps practices exist and how organizations can improve software delivery and operational processes.

2. Linux and Bash Scripting

Linux remains a fundamental skill for DevOps and cloud engineering.

The curriculum covers:

- Filesystems
- Processes
- Networking
- systemd
- journald
- Package management
- Shell commands
- Bash scripting
- Script arguments
- Error handling
- Logging
- Idempotency
- Automation

Practical Linux knowledge is particularly useful for troubleshooting CPU, memory, disk, networking, services, permissions, logs, and configuration issues.

3. Cloud Computing

The DCP curriculum includes both **AWS and Azure**.

AWS-related topics include:

- IAM
- VPC
- EC2

- S3
- RDS
- EKS
- CloudWatch
- Cost Explorer
- AWS Well-Architected Framework
- Multi-account architecture
- Landing zones
- Tagging

Azure topics include:

- Subscriptions
- Microsoft Entra ID
- Resource Groups
- AKS
- Application Gateway
- Azure Monitor
- Cost Management
- Azure Policy
- RBAC
- Hub-and-spoke architecture

Cloud DevOps requires more than launching virtual machines. Engineers must connect identity, networking, compute, storage, security, deployment, monitoring, cost, and governance.

4. Docker and Containerization

Docker provides a standardized way to package applications and dependencies.

The DCP Docker module includes:

- BuildKit
- Multi-stage builds
- Distroless images

- Image hygiene
- Container registries
- Vulnerability scanning
- SBOM generation
- Image signing
- Supply-chain security
- Cosign

A practical container workflow can be represented as:

Developer commits code

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Git repository

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CI pipeline

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Tests + security scans

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Docker image build

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Image scanning

↓

Image signing

↓

Container registry

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Kubernetes deployment

This workflow demonstrates why understanding the complete lifecycle is more important than memorizing Docker commands.

5. Python for DevOps Automation

The DCP curriculum also includes Python for engineering automation.

Topics include:

- Virtual environments
- Packaging
- CLI development
- FastAPI
- pytest
- Type hints
- boto3
- Error handling
- Structured logging

Python can help DevOps professionals automate:

- Cloud resources
- Infrastructure audits
- Log processing
- API integrations
- Monitoring utilities
- Deployment tools
- Operational reports

6. Git and GitHub

Git is a foundation for modern DevOps workflows.

Important concepts include:

- Repositories
- Branches
- Commits
- Pull requests
- Merge strategies
- Branching models

- Tags
- Reverting changes
- Conflict resolution
- Repository security
- CI triggers

The curriculum also extends into GitHub, GitHub Advanced Security, and GitHub Actions.

Git can serve as the source of truth for:

- Application code
- Infrastructure code
- Kubernetes manifests
- Helm charts
- CI/CD workflows
- Configuration
- Policies
- Documentation

7. CI/CD and Build Automation

Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery or Deployment are central components of DevOps.

A typical pipeline can:

1. Detect code changes.
2. Build the application.
3. Run tests.
4. Perform static analysis.
5. Check dependencies.
6. Build a container.
7. Scan the image.
8. Publish an artifact.
9. Deploy the application.

10. Verify the deployment.
11. Promote or roll back the release.

DCP includes technologies such as GitHub Actions, Gradle, Tekton, and Argo CD within this broader delivery ecosystem.

8. Ansible Configuration Management

Ansible is used to automate system configuration and operational tasks.

DCP covers:

- Roles
- Inventory
- Dynamic inventory
- Ansible Vault
- Idempotency
- Custom modules
- Callback plugins

Typical Ansible automation can include package installation, user creation, service configuration, security configuration, application deployment, configuration management, and monitoring-agent installation.

9. Kubernetes, Helm, and OpenShift

Kubernetes is an important part of modern cloud-native infrastructure.

The curriculum covers:

- Kubernetes workloads
- Services
- Ingress
- RBAC
- HPA/VPA
- Secrets
- ConfigMaps
- NetworkPolicies
- StorageClasses

- Helm
- OpenShift

Candidates should understand concepts such as Pods, Deployments, Services, Ingress, resource requests and limits, autoscaling, RBAC, networking, and application monitoring.

10. Terraform and Infrastructure as Code

Infrastructure as Code allows infrastructure to be represented and managed through code.

DCP includes:

- Terraform modules
- State
- Workspaces
- Drift detection
- Import
- Terragrunt
- Terratest
- Remote backends
- CI integration
- Infrastructure testing

IaC can improve:

- Repeatability
- Reviewability
- Version control
- Automation
- Environment consistency
- Disaster recovery
- Infrastructure auditing

Terraform is primarily focused on provisioning and managing infrastructure, while Ansible is generally used for configuration and system automation.

11. GitOps and Progressive Delivery

DCP includes GitOps technologies and deployment strategies such as:

- Tekton
- Argo CD
- Argo Rollouts
- GitOps workflows
- Multi-environment deployments
- Canary releases
- Blue-green deployments
- Automated rollback

Blue-green deployment uses separate application environments or versions and shifts traffic between them. Canary deployment gradually exposes a new version to a subset of users or traffic.

The correct strategy depends on application architecture, risk, observability, and rollback requirements.

12. Monitoring and Observability

DevOps does not stop after deployment. Engineers need to understand whether applications and infrastructure are operating correctly.

DCP includes:

- Prometheus
- Grafana
- OpenTelemetry
- ELK Stack
- Jaeger
- Datadog
- Dynatrace

The curriculum covers:

- Metrics
- Logs

- Traces
- Dashboards
- Alerting
- SLOs
- Error budgets
- Troubleshooting

A simple distinction is:

Monitoring: Is something wrong?

Observability: Why is it wrong?

Modern observability typically combines metrics, logs, and traces.

13. DevSecOps

Security is integrated into the development and delivery lifecycle rather than being treated as a final production checkpoint.

The DCP security curriculum includes:

- GitHub Advanced Security
- CodeQL
- Secret scanning
- Dependency review
- SonarQube
- OWASP ZAP
- OWASP Dependency-Check
- Threat Dragon
- SAST
- DAST
- SCA
- SBOM
- Image signing
- Policy as code

- HashiCorp Vault
- Microsoft Sentinel

A simplified DevSecOps workflow is:

Code

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Commit / Pull Request

↓

SAST

↓

Dependency / SCA checks

↓

Unit tests

↓

Build

↓

Container scan

↓

DAST

↓

Policy checks

↓

Deployment

↓

Runtime monitoring

14. Secrets Management

Credentials should not be hard-coded into repositories or application configuration.

DCP includes HashiCorp Vault and topics such as:

- Secrets engines

- Dynamic credentials
- Policies
- Encryption
- Authentication
- Short-lived credentials

A secure implementation should consider where secrets are stored, who can access them, how credentials are rotated, how access is audited, and how applications retrieve them.

15. Data, MLOps, DataOps, and GenAI

The current curriculum extends into modern data and AI engineering.

The Databricks module includes areas such as:

- Lakehouse concepts
- Delta Live Tables
- MLflow
- Unity Catalog
- Model Serving
- Vector Search
- DataOps
- Data quality
- Data lineage
- Observability
- RAG
- Evaluation
- Guardrails

This reflects the growing overlap between DevOps, MLOps, DataOps, and AI infrastructure.

16. AIOps and Advanced Observability

The curriculum also introduces AIOps-oriented practices through Datadog and Dynatrace.

Topics include:

- APM
- Infrastructure monitoring
- Logs
- Dashboards
- SLOs
- AI-assisted analysis
- Root-cause investigation
- Automated remediation concepts

DCP DevOps Training Approach

A practical training approach should not be based entirely on watching tutorials or memorizing commands.

A better learning cycle is:

Learn → Build → Break → Troubleshoot → Rebuild → Automate → Document

For example, instead of only learning how Kubernetes Deployments work, create one, expose it through a Service, configure health checks, introduce a failure, inspect logs and events, troubleshoot the problem, and document the resolution.

This approach creates stronger operational understanding.

DCP Certification Prerequisites

The current DCP program states that **working Linux command-line knowledge and basic Git are sufficient starting knowledge**.

Additional experience can make learning easier, but the reference material does not identify previous DevOps employment as a mandatory prerequisite.

For a smoother learning experience, candidates should ideally understand:

- Linux fundamentals
- Basic Git
- Networking fundamentals
- Command-line usage
- Basic scripting or programming

- Software development lifecycle concepts
- Basic cloud concepts

These should be viewed as recommended preparation rather than additional official eligibility requirements.

Who Should Take DCP DevOps Certification?

Beginners

Beginners can use DCP as a structured route into DevOps. However, the breadth of the curriculum means they should be prepared to learn multiple technologies.

System Administrators

System administrators already have useful operational knowledge and can expand into:

- Cloud
- Containers
- Kubernetes
- Terraform
- CI/CD
- Observability
- DevSecOps

Developers

Developers can strengthen their understanding of:

- CI/CD
- Containers
- Cloud infrastructure
- GitOps
- Deployment strategies
- Security automation
- Monitoring

QA Engineers

QA professionals can extend their skills into:

- Continuous testing

- Automated pipelines
- Security testing
- Quality gates
- Deployment validation

Cloud Engineers

Cloud professionals can strengthen automation skills through:

- Terraform
- Kubernetes
- CI/CD
- GitOps
- Observability
- Security

Existing DevOps Engineers

Experienced DevOps professionals can use the program to organize knowledge across technologies they may not regularly use in their current role.

DCP DevOps Certification Training Roadmap

A practical progression can follow this sequence:

Step 1: DevOps Fundamentals

Learn:

- DevOps culture
- Collaboration
- Automation
- Continuous delivery
- Feedback
- Reliability
- Value streams

Step 2: Linux and Bash

Practice:

- Files
- Processes
- Permissions
- Networking
- Services
- Logs
- Shell scripting

Step 3: Git and GitHub

Practice:

- Branching
- Merging
- Pull requests
- Tags
- Reverting
- Conflict resolution

Step 4: Cloud Fundamentals

Choose a primary cloud platform initially and understand:

- Networking
- IAM
- Compute
- Storage
- Databases
- Load balancing
- Monitoring

Step 5: Docker

Learn:

- Dockerfiles
- Images

- Layers
- Registries
- Volumes
- Networks
- Container security

Step 6: CI/CD

Build a pipeline:

Commit

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Build

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Test

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Scan

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Package

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Deploy

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Verify

Step 7: Ansible

Automate system configuration and application deployment.

Step 8: Terraform

Create reusable infrastructure using Infrastructure as Code.

Step 9: Kubernetes

Deploy applications and practice troubleshooting workloads.

Step 10: GitOps

Use Git as a desired-state source and practice automated application delivery.

Step 11: Observability

Implement:

- Metrics
- Logs
- Traces
- Dashboards
- Alerts
- SLOs

Step 12: DevSecOps

Integrate security checks into the software delivery lifecycle.

Step 13: End-to-End Project

Connect all major technologies into a realistic DevOps workflow.

DCP Hands-On Project Ideas

Project 1: Automated Application Deployment

Build:

- Git repository
- CI pipeline
- Automated tests
- Docker image
- Container registry
- Kubernetes deployment

Project 2: Terraform Infrastructure

Create cloud infrastructure containing:

- Virtual network
- Subnets
- Security groups
- Compute
- Load balancer

- Monitoring

Manage the environment through Terraform.

Project 3: DevSecOps Pipeline

Build a pipeline containing:

Pull Request

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Unit Tests

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SAST

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Dependency Scan

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Build

↓

Container Scan

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DAST

↓

Deploy

Project 4: Kubernetes Observability

Deploy an application and configure:

- Prometheus
- Grafana
- OpenTelemetry
- Logs
- Alerts
- Tracing

Then introduce an application failure and troubleshoot it.

Project 5: GitOps Deployment

Use:

- Git
- Argo CD
- Kubernetes
- Helm

Create environments such as:

Development

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Staging

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Production

Practice progressive delivery and rollback where appropriate.

DCP Exam Format

According to the current DCP reference material, the final certification examination is described as:

- **3 hours**
- **Online**
- **Open-book**
- **Scenario-based**
- **Proctored online**

The assessment covers production-oriented scenarios involving areas such as:

- CI/CD
- Infrastructure as Code
- Configuration management
- Containers
- Kubernetes
- Observability

- Security
- Debugging
- Engineering trade-offs

This means preparation should emphasize problem solving and system understanding rather than pure command memorization.

The current program information also states that successful candidates receive the digital certificate within five working days and that two free re-attempt windows are provided if the first attempt is unsuccessful. Candidates should verify the latest terms before taking the examination.

How to Prepare for the DCP Exam

Focus on Concepts First

Before memorizing Terraform syntax, understand why Infrastructure as Code is valuable.

Before memorizing Argo Rollouts configuration, understand why an organization might choose canary deployment.

Conceptual understanding makes scenario-based questions easier to approach.

Build a Personal Lab

A useful lab architecture can connect:

GitHub

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CI Pipeline

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Docker

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Security Scanning

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Container Registry

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Terraform

↓

Kubernetes

↓

Argo CD

↓

Prometheus + Grafana

The current DCP program emphasizes learner-owned cloud labs as part of its hands-on approach.

Practice Failure Scenarios

Do not practice only successful deployments.

Intentionally create problems such as:

- Failed Kubernetes deployment
- Missing environment variable
- Broken health check
- Terraform drift
- Failed CI pipeline
- Permission problem
- Application error
- Excessive resource consumption

Then diagnose and resolve each problem.

Practice Scenario-Based Thinking

When faced with a production issue, use a systematic approach:

1. Identify the symptom.
2. Check metrics.
3. Inspect logs.
4. Review traces.
5. Check recent deployments.
6. Compare configuration.
7. Mitigate the incident.

8. Identify the root cause.
9. Prevent recurrence.

This is useful for both the examination and real DevOps operations.

DCP Exam Preparation Tips

1. Use Active Learning

Type commands yourself and build environments rather than copying tutorials.

2. Maintain Technical Notes

Record:

- Commands
- Architecture diagrams
- Troubleshooting procedures
- Common errors
- Pipeline patterns
- Kubernetes concepts
- Terraform patterns

3. Connect Projects

Instead of creating many unrelated mini-projects, build one coherent platform that combines multiple technologies.

4. Explain Your Architecture

After building a project, explain:

- Why you selected each technology
- How components communicate
- How security is implemented
- How deployments are performed
- How failures are detected
- How rollback works

5. Practice Scenario Questions

Ask:

- What happens if deployment fails?
- How would I roll back?
- Where would I find the logs?
- How would I identify the root cause?
- How would I secure the pipeline?
- How would I prevent infrastructure drift?

6. Learn Engineering Trade-Offs

Understand decisions such as:

- Blue-green vs. canary deployment
- Push vs. pull deployment
- Managed vs. self-managed Kubernetes
- Terraform vs. manual provisioning
- Centralized vs. distributed logging
- Build-time vs. runtime security checks

7. Practice Under Time Constraints

Because the current assessment is described as a three-hour scenario-based exam, practice solving complete engineering problems rather than spending excessive time searching for individual commands.

DCP Certification Benefits

Structured Learning

DCP provides a defined path through a broad DevOps technology landscape.

Broad Technology Exposure

Candidates can gain exposure to numerous tools spanning infrastructure, delivery, security, containers, observability, and modern engineering.

Hands-On Portfolio

The current program describes capstones and GitHub-public artefacts as part of its practical learning approach.

Understanding Tool Integration

DevOps engineers rarely operate one tool in isolation. The real value comes from understanding how technologies connect.

For example:

Source Control

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CI

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Testing

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Security

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Build

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Container

↓

Infrastructure

↓

Deployment

↓

Observability

↓

Incident Response

Professional Credential

The current program states that DCP certificates include a unique credential ID and public verification URL.

The reference material also distinguishes DCP from vendor-specific certifications such as AWS or CNCF examinations.

DCP vs. Practical DevOps Skills

Certification and professional competence are related but different.

DCP Certification	Practical DevOps Skills
Structured program	Can be learned through multiple paths
Defined curriculum	Often experience-driven
Formal assessment	No formal assessment required
Credential	Demonstrated through work and projects
Guided hands-on learning	May involve independent labs
Broad tool exposure	Can specialize deeply
Portfolio-oriented	Portfolio depends on the learner

The strongest approach is to use certification as a learning structure while using practical projects to demonstrate actual capability.

Career Opportunities After DCP

DevOps knowledge can contribute to several career paths, including:

- DevOps Engineer
- Cloud Engineer
- Platform Engineer
- Site Reliability Engineer
- Build and Release Engineer
- Cloud Automation Engineer
- Infrastructure Engineer
- DevSecOps Engineer
- Kubernetes Engineer
- Automation Engineer

The current DCP material also associates its alumni with roles such as DevOps Engineer, Platform Engineer, SRE, Build & Release Manager, and Cloud Automation Lead.

However, certification by itself does not guarantee employment, promotion, salary increases, or a particular job title.

Employers may also evaluate:

- Practical experience
- Troubleshooting
- Cloud knowledge
- Programming
- Communication
- System design
- Security awareness
- Project experience
- Interview performance

A useful career formula is:

Certification + Projects + Experience + Problem-Solving Skills

Common Challenges During DCP Preparation

Challenge 1: Too Many Technologies

The curriculum is broad, and attempting to memorize every command can become overwhelming.

Solution: Focus on each technology's purpose, architecture, workflow, common configuration, troubleshooting, and integration.

Challenge 2: Weak Linux Skills

Many infrastructure problems eventually require operating-system troubleshooting.

Solution: Continue practicing Linux throughout your preparation.

Challenge 3: Learning Without Building

Watching tutorials can create familiarity without creating practical competence.

Solution:

Learn → Build → Break → Troubleshoot → Rebuild

Challenge 4: Treating Cloud as a Console Exercise

Clicking through cloud dashboards is not sufficient for automation-oriented DevOps work.

Solution: Practice CLI tools, Terraform, APIs, automation, and version-controlled configuration.

Challenge 5: Ignoring Security

Security should not be postponed until deployment.

Solution: Add security checks directly to CI/CD workflows.

A Practical Five-Week Learning Framework

The current DCP program itself is described as a five-week learning experience. A general learning framework can be organized around progressive capability building.

Week 1: Foundations

Focus on:

- DevOps principles
- Linux
- Bash
- Git
- Networking fundamentals

Build a small Linux automation project.

Week 2: Cloud, Docker, and CI/CD

Learn:

- AWS or Azure fundamentals
- Docker
- GitHub Actions
- Build automation

Create a pipeline that builds and tests a containerized application.

Week 3: Terraform, Ansible, and Kubernetes

Practice:

- Terraform
- Ansible
- Kubernetes
- Helm

Deploy an application using infrastructure created through code.

Week 4: Security and Observability

Implement:

- SAST
- Dependency scanning
- Container scanning
- Metrics
- Logs
- Traces
- Dashboards

Introduce failures and troubleshoot them.

Week 5: Integration and Exam Practice

Review:

- CI/CD
- IaC
- Kubernetes
- Security
- GitOps
- Monitoring
- Incident response
- Architecture trade-offs

Complete scenario-based practice and revise your technical notes.

This is a general preparation framework, not an official DCP timetable. The current DCP program is itself described as a five-week learning experience.

What Should You Be Able to Do After DCP Training?

A strong candidate should aim to demonstrate practical capabilities across several areas.

Source Control

- Manage Git repositories
- Create branches

- Review changes
- Automate workflows

CI/CD

- Design pipelines
- Run automated tests
- Add security gates
- Build artifacts
- Automate deployments

Infrastructure

- Define cloud infrastructure with Terraform
- Understand infrastructure state
- Detect configuration drift
- Automate system configuration with Ansible

Containers

- Build efficient Docker images
- Scan images
- Understand container security
- Deploy containerized applications

Kubernetes

- Deploy workloads
- Configure Services and Ingress
- Manage application configuration
- Apply RBAC
- Configure autoscaling
- Troubleshoot workloads

Security

- Understand SAST, DAST, and SCA
- Manage secrets

- Apply least privilege
- Integrate security into CI/CD

Observability

- Collect metrics
- Centralize logs
- Trace distributed requests
- Build dashboards
- Define SLOs
- Investigate incidents

Is DCP a Vendor-Specific Certification?

No.

The current DCP reference material explicitly distinguishes DCP from vendor examinations such as AWS or CNCF certifications.

DCP is a **DevOpsSchool-credentialed certification** covering a broad set of DevOps practices and technologies rather than certification for one particular technology vendor.

This distinction matters when comparing DCP with certifications that validate expertise in a specific vendor ecosystem.

DCP DevOps Certification: Who Can Benefit Most?

DCP can be particularly useful for professionals who want structured exposure across several DevOps disciplines.

It can provide value to:

- Beginners entering DevOps
- System administrators moving toward cloud and DevOps
- Developers expanding into deployment and infrastructure
- QA professionals moving toward continuous testing
- Cloud engineers developing DevOps automation skills
- Existing DevOps professionals broadening their technology coverage

The appropriate value depends on the learner's starting point and ability to convert training into practical experience.

Frequently Asked Questions About DCP DevOps Certification

1. What is DCP DevOps certification?

DCP, or DevOps Certified Professional, is a DevOpsSchool certification program covering end-to-end DevOps practices including Linux, cloud, containers, CI/CD, Infrastructure as Code, Kubernetes, security, GitOps, observability, and related modern engineering technologies.

2. Is DCP suitable for beginners?

Yes. The current program states that working Linux command-line knowledge and basic Git are sufficient starting knowledge. Beginners should nevertheless be prepared for the breadth of the curriculum.

3. Do I need previous DevOps experience?

The current program does not identify previous DevOps experience as a prerequisite. It specifically identifies Linux command-line knowledge and basic Git as sufficient starting knowledge.

4. What technologies are covered in DCP?

The curriculum covers Linux, Bash, AWS, Azure, Python, Docker, Git, GitHub, GitHub Advanced Security, GitHub Actions, Gradle, Ansible, Kubernetes, Helm, OpenShift, Terraform, Terragrunt, Tekton, Argo CD, Argo Rollouts, Prometheus, Grafana, OpenTelemetry, ELK, Jaeger, Vault, Microsoft Sentinel, Databricks, Datadog, and Dynatrace, among others.

5. What is the DCP exam format?

The current final examination is described as a three-hour, online, open-book, scenario-based and proctored assessment.

6. How should I prepare for the DCP exam?

Focus on hands-on learning. Build Linux and Git fundamentals, then progress through cloud, Docker, CI/CD, Ansible, Terraform, Kubernetes, GitOps, security, and observability. Build projects and practice troubleshooting.

7. Is DCP a vendor certification?

No. DCP is a DevOpsSchool-credentialed certification rather than a vendor-specific examination such as an AWS or CNCF certification.

8. Can DCP help with a DevOps career?

It can support a DevOps career through structured learning, a credential, and practical project exposure. However, certification alone does not guarantee a job, promotion, salary increase, or specific career outcome.

9. What projects should I build while preparing for DCP?

Useful projects include CI/CD pipelines, Terraform-managed infrastructure, Ansible automation, Kubernetes deployments, GitOps workflows, DevSecOps pipelines, centralized logging, distributed tracing, and observability dashboards.

10. Is DCP enough to become a DevOps engineer?

DCP can provide a broad foundation and practical exposure, but becoming an effective DevOps engineer requires continued hands-on practice, troubleshooting experience, cloud knowledge, scripting, security awareness, system design, communication, and continuous learning.

Conclusion

The **DCP DevOps Certification** is designed as a broad, hands-on learning and certification program rather than a narrow examination focused on one technology. Its current curriculum spans DevOps fundamentals, Linux and Bash, cloud platforms, Docker, Python, Git and GitHub, CI/CD, Ansible, Kubernetes, Terraform, GitOps, DevSecOps, observability, secrets management, data and MLOps, and AIOps.

The biggest challenge for beginners is likely to be the breadth of technologies. For experienced professionals, the major opportunity is to connect existing knowledge into a complete software delivery and operations lifecycle.

The most effective preparation strategy is therefore not memorization.

Learn the concept → use the tool → build a project → break it → troubleshoot it → automate it → document it.

That process can transform certification preparation into practical DevOps capability.

Ultimately, the value of a **DCP DevOps certification** depends on what you can do with the knowledge after completing the program. A credential can demonstrate a structured learning journey, while your ability to design reliable pipelines, automate infrastructure, secure software delivery, operate cloud-native systems, troubleshoot incidents, and improve engineering processes demonstrates professional capability.